

# Numerical Methods for Sloshing Dynamics with Surface Tension

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**Max Carlson**

Mathematics Department Award Ceremony

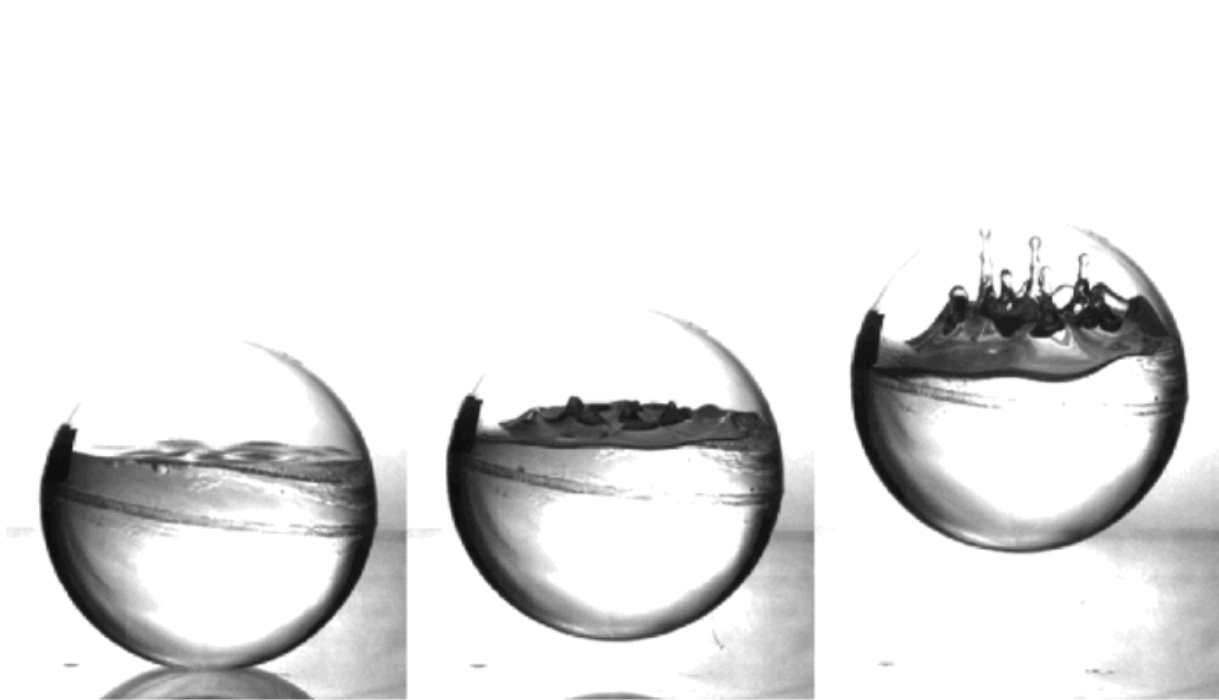
April 20, 2017

Mentors: Christel Hohenegger and Braxton Osting

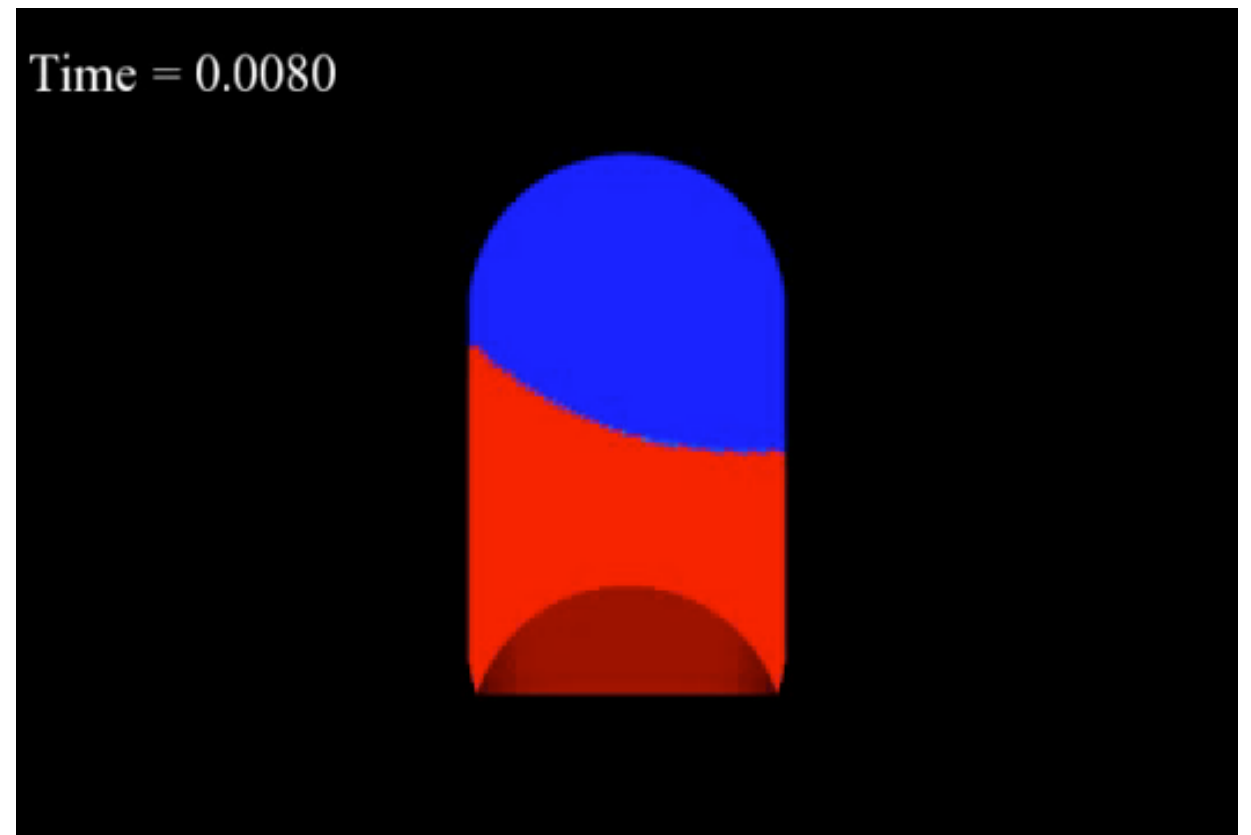
Special Thanks: Chee Han Tan and Hari Sundar (CS)

Funding: Math Dept REU

# Motivation



Utah State University Splash Lab



Crunch CFD®

- Sloshing dynamics is the study of the motion of a liquid in a container.
- Focus on the regime where the effect of surface tension dominates the effect of gravity.
- Surface tension results from cohesive force between liquid molecules on a surface.

# Linearized Sloshing Dynamics Model

- Look for time periodic solutions. Assume small oscillations.
- Solve for the velocity potential  $\phi(x, y, z)$ , the surface height  $\eta(x, y)$  and the sloshing frequency  $\omega$ .

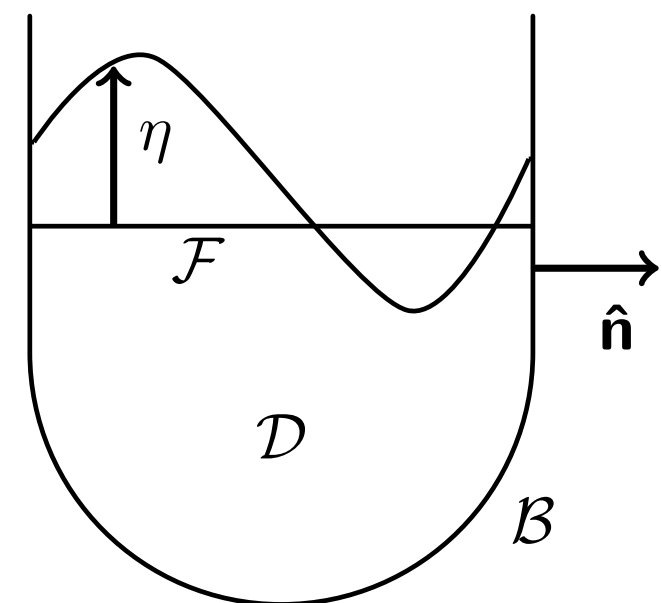
$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}$$

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathcal{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \omega \eta \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}$$

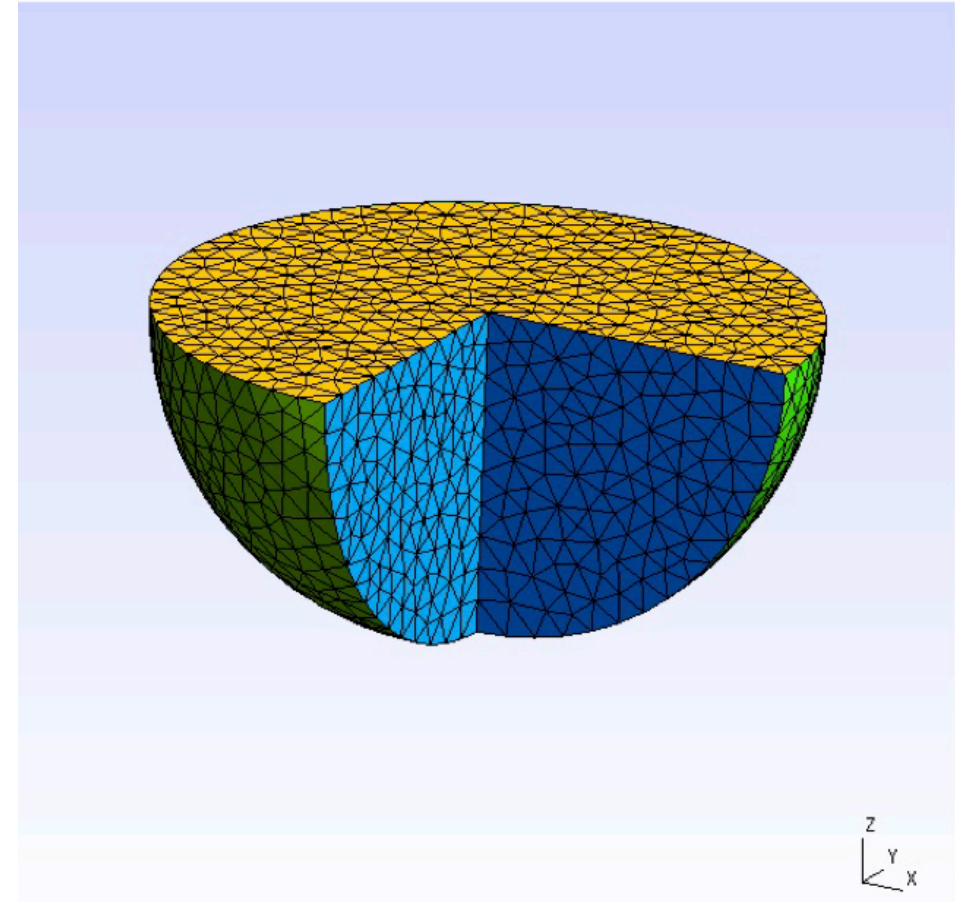
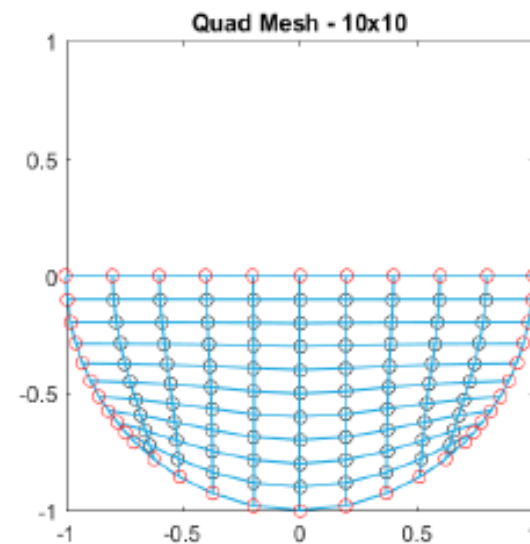
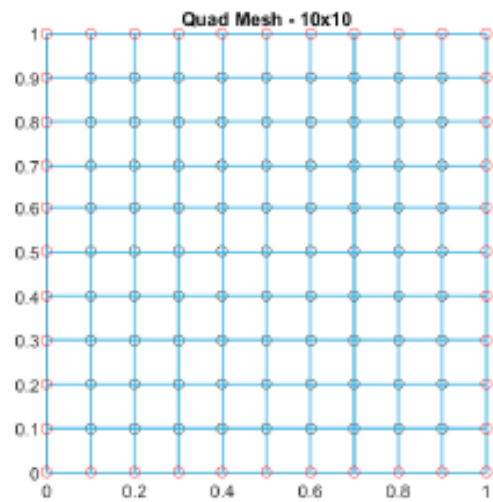
$$\eta - \frac{1}{\text{Bo}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial y^2} \right) = \omega \phi \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}$$

$$\nabla \eta \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{B}$$



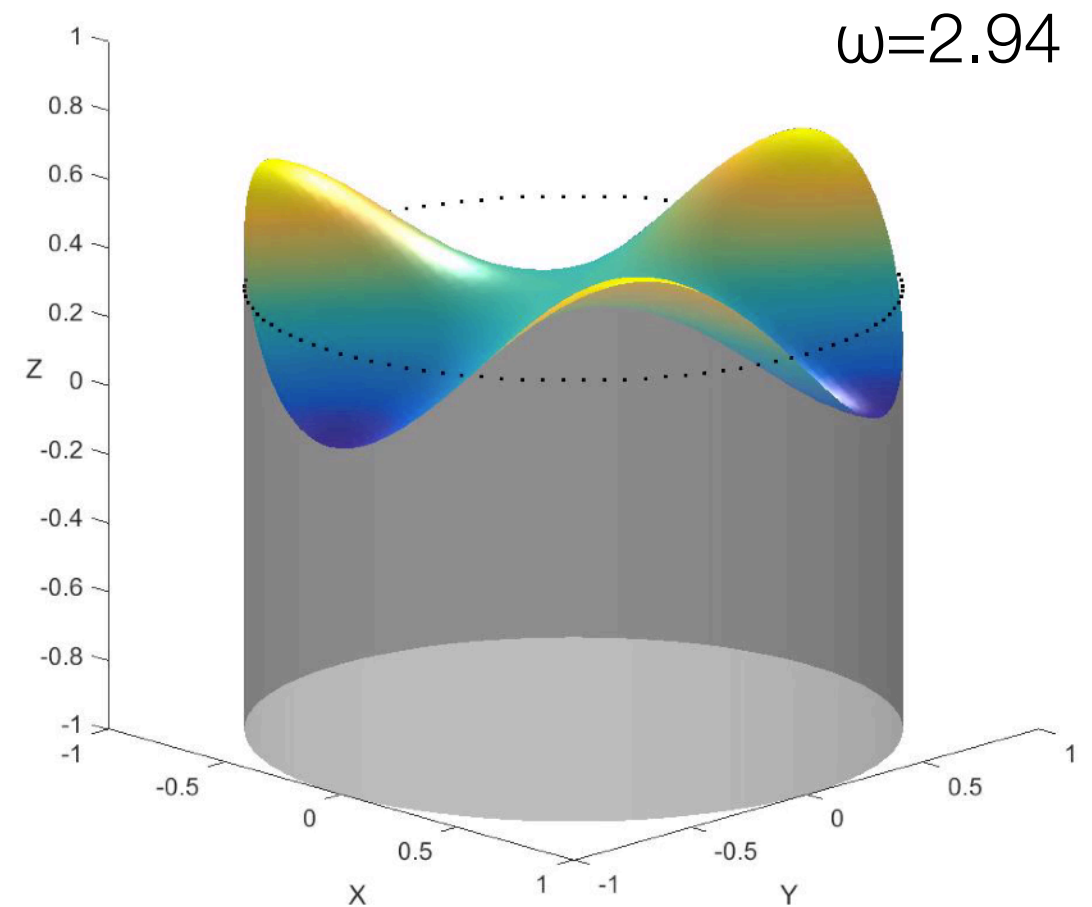
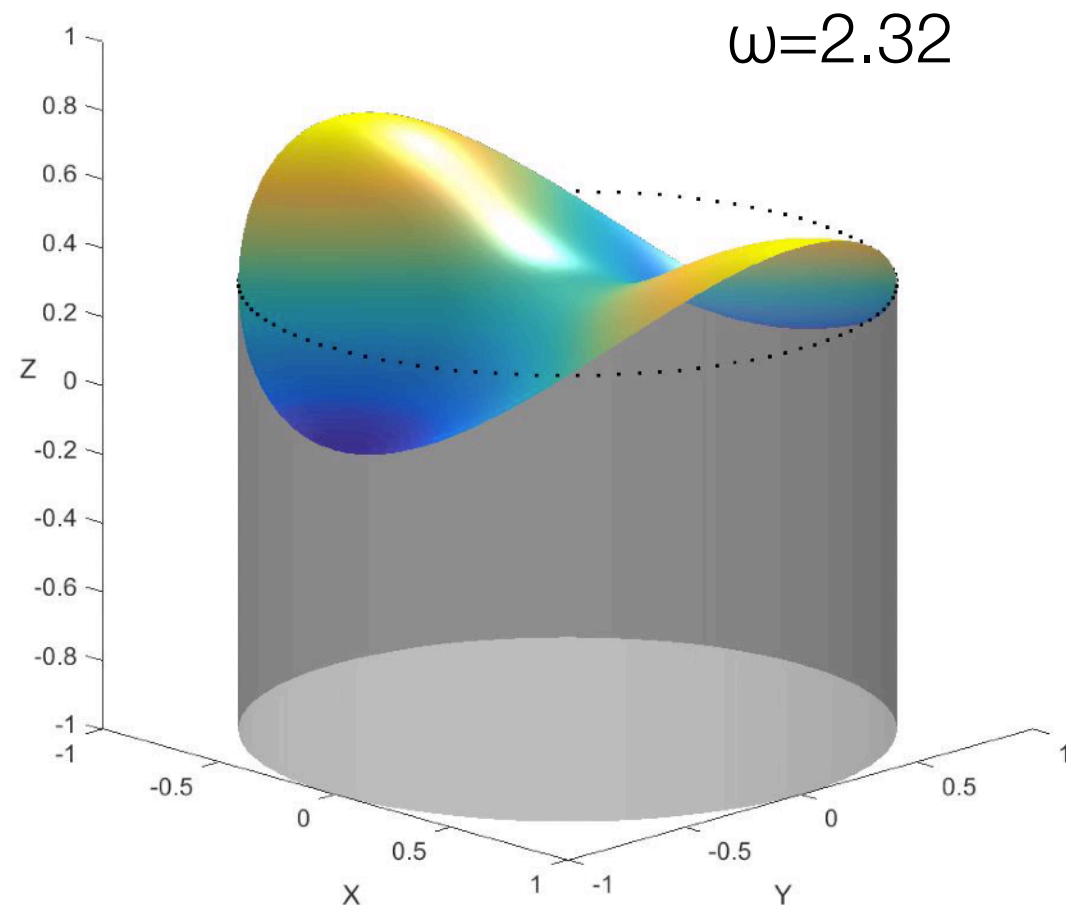
Bond number:  $\text{Bo} = \frac{\rho g L^2}{T}$  ratio of gravitational force to surface tension force

# Numerical Method

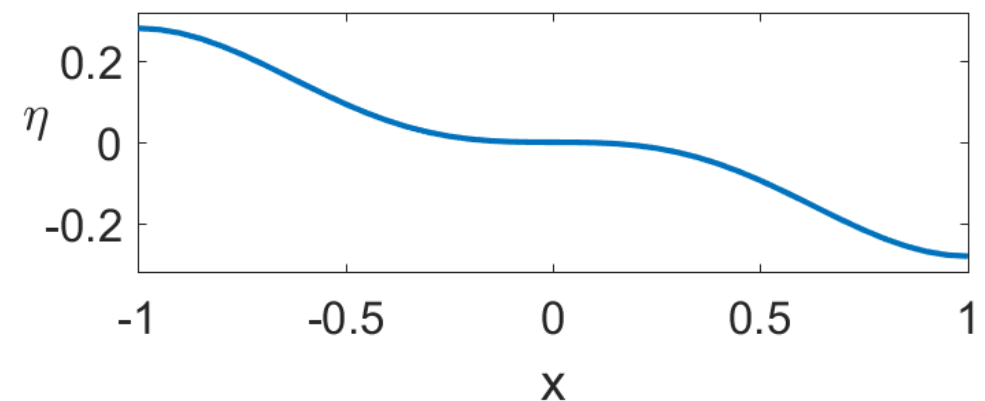
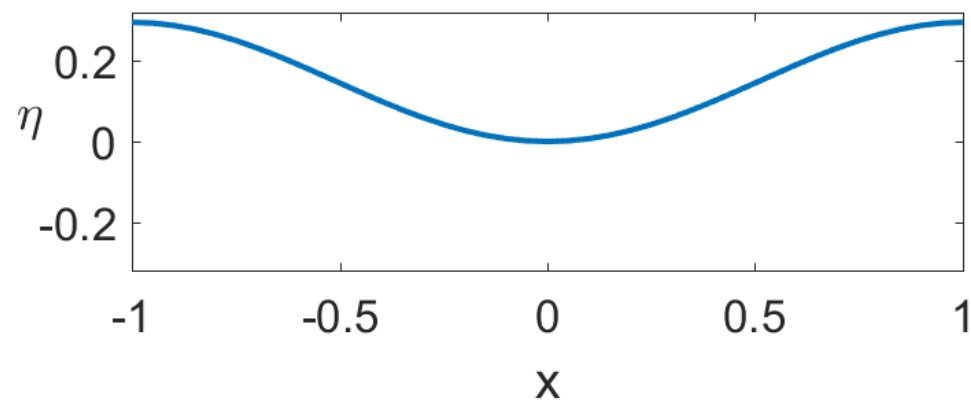


- Initialize a mesh grid on a cube and transform it to the desired container shape.
- Approximate solutions using a finite-element method (FEM), essentially solving a linear algebra problem.
- Use **Hari Sundar's hexahedral solver, Matlab version.** Limited mesh size.

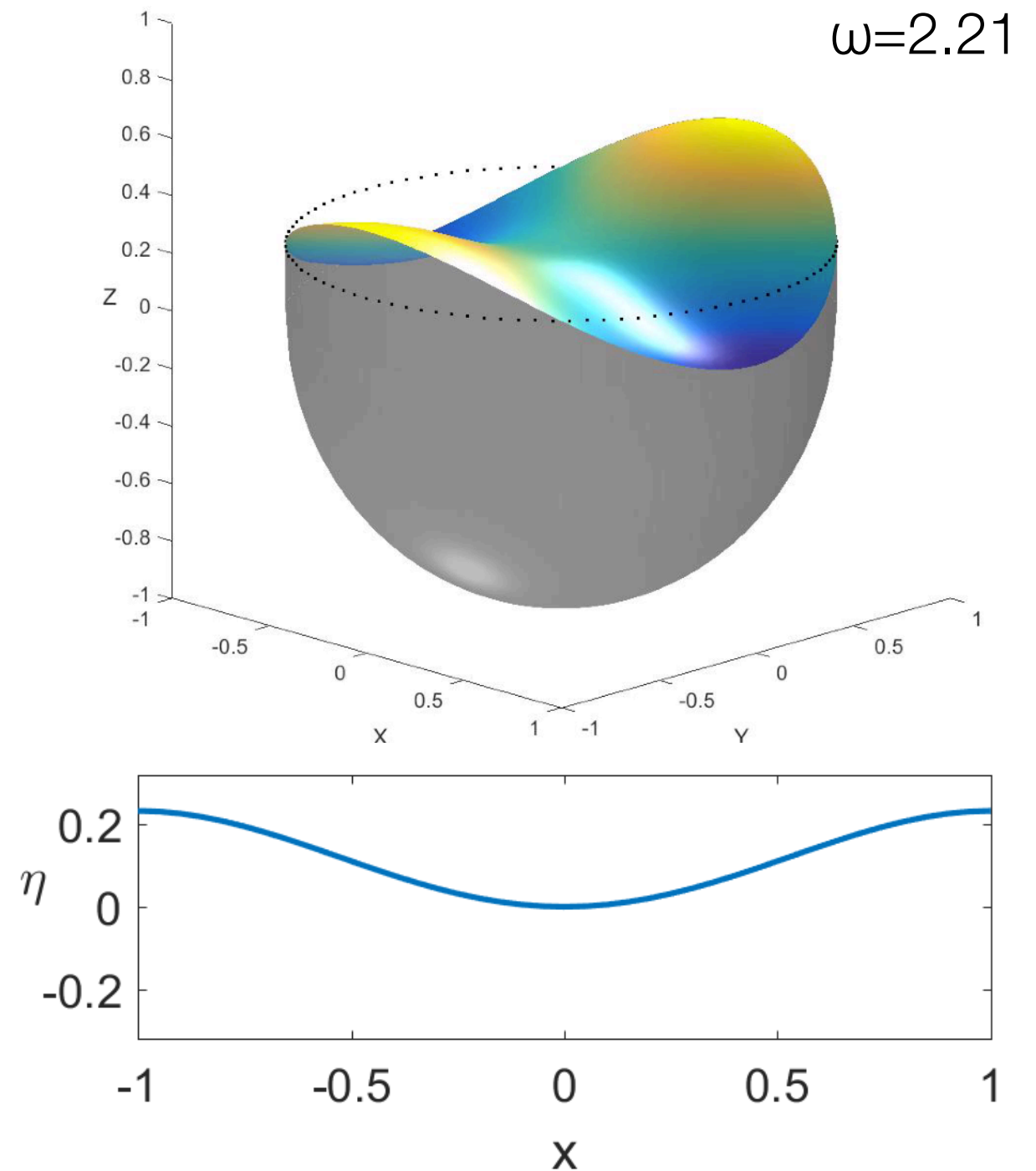
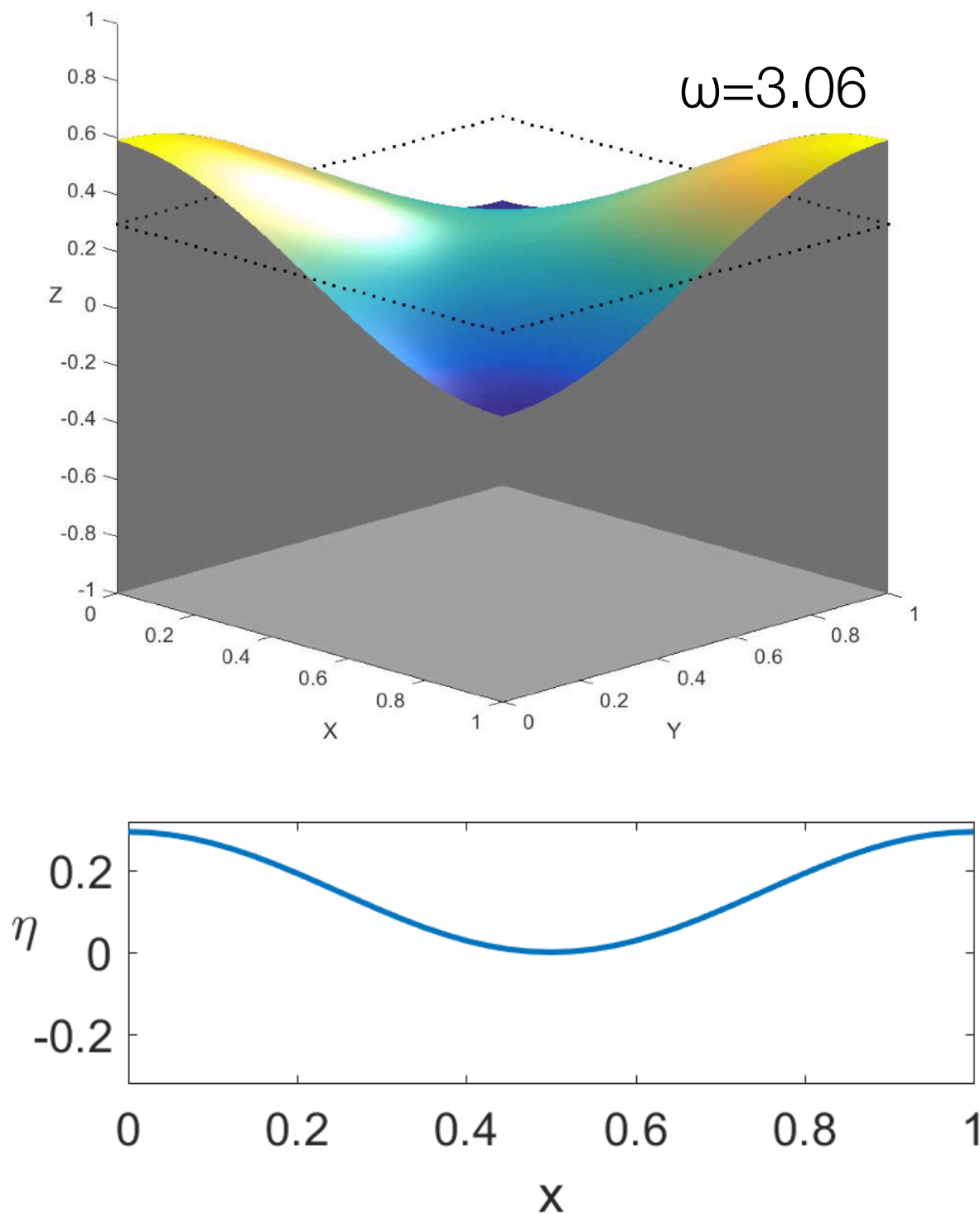
# Results: Cylinder, Bo=10



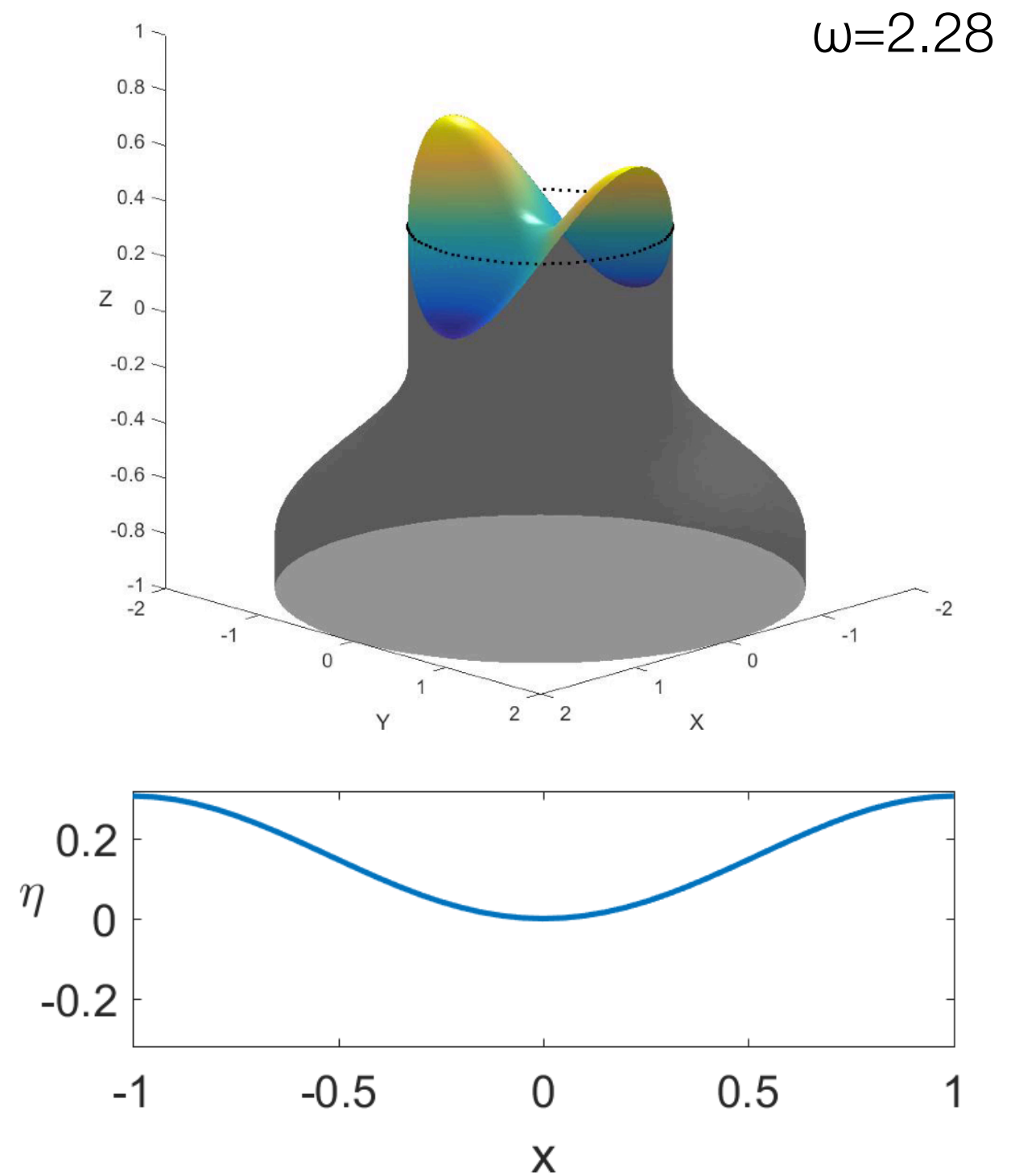
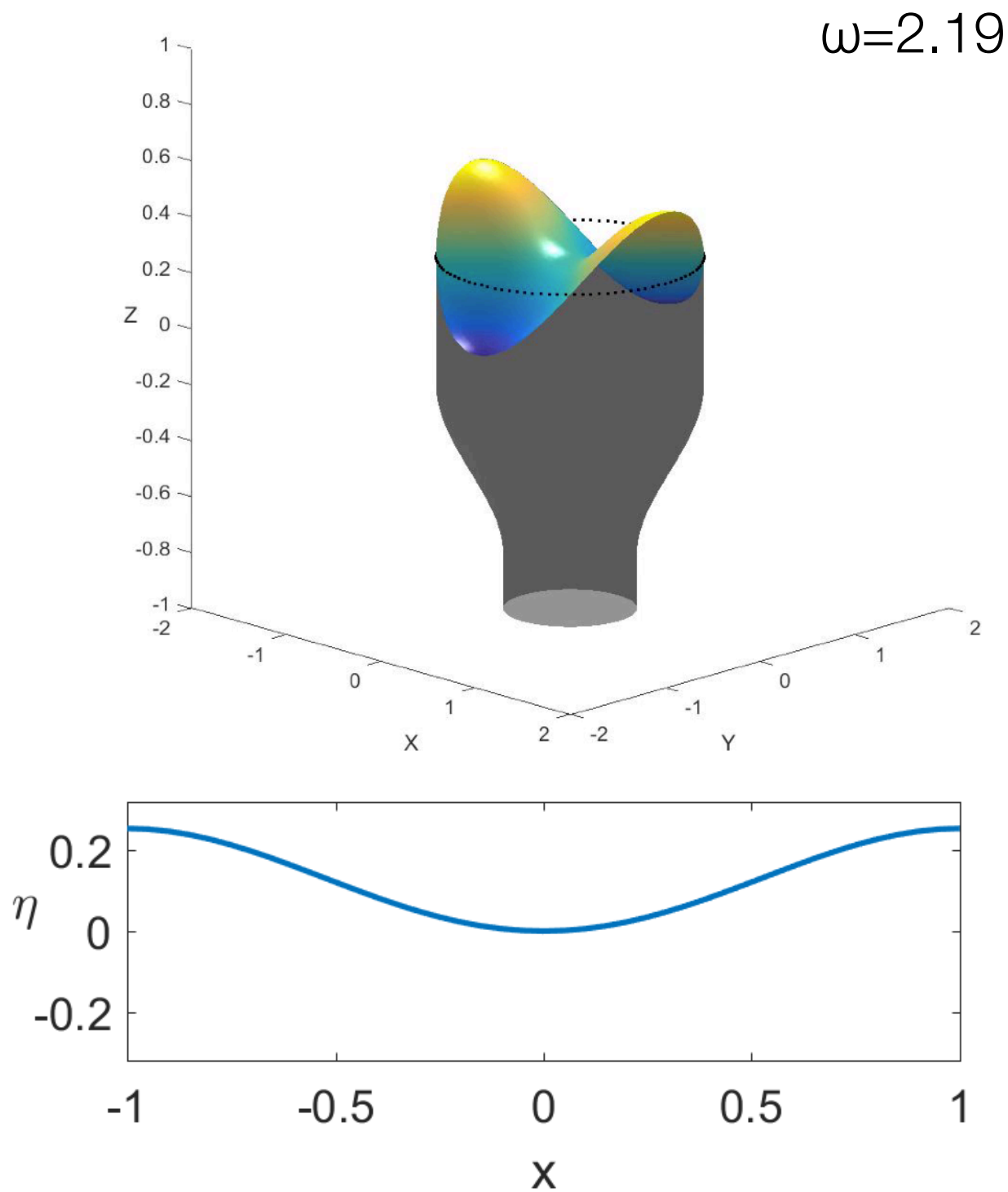
Exact solutions are used to validate the code



# Results: Box and Bowl, Bo=10



# Results: Funnel and Vase, Bo=10





# Conclusions and Future Directions

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- Finish quantifying the effect of surface tension on the shape of the fluid surface for small oscillations.
- Extend the code to finer mesh size. Use Hari Sundar's parallel C code.
- Study implications for NASA SPHERES-Slosh project, which is to collect data in a microgravity environment to improve our understanding of how propellants within rockets behave.



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